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PRICE TWO CENTS

OIL KING IS SERVED WITH COURT'S SUMMONS

Clever Ruse Worked by Deputy Frink Proves Successful and Rockefeller is Apprehended at His Son-in-law's Home in Pittsfield.

As Gracefully as the Occasion would Permit, He Accepts the Summons, After Endeavoring for Several Days to Dodge the Deputies—Should He Fail to Appear in Judge Landis' Court He Stands a Good Chance of Going to Prison for Contempt to Court—Oil King Says He will Go to Chicago.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 4.—Lured into a fancied security by the cleverness of Deputy United States Marshal Charles L. Frink, of North Adams, John D. Rockefeller was finally brought to light last night, and served with the summons to appear before Judge Landis at Chicago, Saturday.

The papers were served on Mr. Rockefeller at the home of his son-in-law, E. Parmelee Prentice, and the "oil king" accepted with a rueful smile and the best grace possible under the circumstances.

Marshal Frink came down to Pittsfield from his North Adams home last night in answer to a telephone message directing him to come here and meet Deputy James C. Ruhl, of Boston. Ruhl arrived in Pittsfield at 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning, and refusing to be interviewed, followed Frink's example and retired.

The officers were early astir in the morning and after a light breakfast, visited police headquarters and had an interview with Chief White. A single carriage was ordered from a local livery and the deputies entered it at police headquarters and started for Taconic farm, followed by a number of newspaper men, who were on watch for developments.

Arriving at the Prentice villa, Officer Ruhl rang the bell which was answered by the butler. A request to see Mr. Prentice was made to the butler, who shut and locked the door and called Mr. Prentice, who was at breakfast. He promptly appeared on the porch, closing the door behind him, and Marshal Ruhl informed him as to his identity.

"I have met United States marshals before," he remarked, "what can I do for you?"

Frink had joined Ruhl on the piazza by this time and Ruhl asked "Is Mr. Rockefeller here?"

"Really I have nothing to say," said Mr. Prentice in reply. "Please pay no attention to the newspaper stories." "Is Mr. Rockefeller in Massachusetts?" asked Frink and once more came that evasive answer. "I have nothing to say."

Ruhl produced the summons and showed it to Mr. Prentice, who only replied that he had nothing to say and re-entered the house. It looked as if the game was up and the officers departed. Ruhl went back to

Boston and Frink supposedly returned to North Adams.

But that was where the Berkshire officer fooled them. With the subpoena in his pocket, he kept out of sight and about the middle of the afternoon he drove to Taconic farm once more. He evaded the reporters and had the field to himself. Approaching the Prentice house, he drove quickly into the gate, urged his horse along the drive through the trees and came quickly up to the house to find Mr. Prentice sitting on the porch talking to no less a personage than John D. Rockefeller.

Supposing that the officers had been bluffing by the morning episode all precautions were abandoned, the guards were withdrawn and the much hunted man was enjoying fancied security when the tall marshal jumped from his carriage and mounted the steps before either man could arise from his chair.

"I have a paper for you, sir," said the officer, and handed Mr. Rockefeller the summons, calling upon him to appear before the United States district court at Chicago on Saturday, July 6. Mr. Rockefeller forced a smile, took the paper, and said:

"I had hoped to avoid going to Chicago just at this time, but as it is I presume I shall have to make the trip. I have avoided the marshal in this matter with the hope that my attorneys might be successful in an attempt to secure a modification of the order for me to appear in court, but, and now he really smiled, "you were not a marshal to be avoided."

"I am sorry if you are to be inconvenienced," said Frink, "but I have to do my duty."

"I understand that perfectly, Mr. Marshal. You must not understand that I have any feeling toward you. It is all right. I only hoped that I might not be compelled to make the Chicago trip at this time."

Mr. Rockefeller then invited Mr. Frink to sit down and son-in-law Prentice, who had remained quiet throughout the conversation, proffered him a cigar. Frink, who stands six feet, three inches, and is a fine looking man, seemed to please Mr. Rockefeller, who talked freely with him.

The "oil king" said that he came to Pittsfield Thursday, that he went away Friday, the day on which Mr.

Prentice said he would give \$50,000 to any person who would find his father-in-law in Pittsfield, and returned again Saturday, since which time he has remained quietly at Taconic farm, going out only for a bit of fresh air when the guards were on duty and he knew that the coast was clear. He did not say where he went when he left Pittsfield, but the inference is that he went to New York and consulted his attorneys.

Mr. Rockefeller conversed with the officer for fifteen minutes and shook hands with him when he left. He invited him to call upon him at any of his estates or in New York, should opportunity ever offer. He courteously bade the marshal good morning and the latter drove away.

Seen upon his return to the city, Frink was asked why he remained for a second trial. He said that he was unconsciously impressed with a feeling that Rockefeller was at Taconic farm. His long experience as a criminal officer led him to be suspicious during the meeting. He felt that Mr. Prentice was evading the issue and was not dealing fairly with the government's representatives, and he determined to make another try.

Chicago, July 4.—Authentic information that John D. Rockefeller had accepted service of Judge K. M. Landis' subpoena at the home of his son-in-law at Pittsfield, Mass., was received last night by District Attorney Sims in a telegram from United States Marshal Henkel of New York.

Although Mr. Rockefeller has been served with a writ, it is still a question whether he will obey it, and yet a greater one whether he will testify should he come to Chicago. Should he prove "unfit" in this matter Judge Landis could and would probably send him to jail and no court would have authority to interfere.

There was a suggestion by some of the interested parties today that a way is yet open whereby Mr. Rockefeller may escape testifying on the witness stand. This, however, will depend on Judge Landis. The course suggested was to ask the court to call the minor witnesses first, and if they are instructed by the Standard Oil attorneys to tell the judge what he desires, it is hardly probable that Mr. Rockefeller would be required to take the stand.

At a conference with Mr. Miller, last Friday, however, the court informed him that in case there was any refusal to testify all would be given an opportunity to refuse. "We'll go down the line" was the expression Judge Landis used.

The last attempt to effect a compromise with the government forces whereby the presence of Mr. Rockefeller and other officers of the Standard Oil Co. would not be required in court was made by the company's attorneys Tuesday when they sought a conference with District Attorney Sims and announced that they were willing to furnish the information wanted by the government, if the lat-

ter would withdraw its process servers. The overture was refused by the district attorney. This and the realization that further delay in producing the oil king only accentuated the gravity of the situation about the capitulation of today.

WILL TAKE THE STAND

Both Mayor and Haywood will be Placed on the Witness Stand Tomorrow.

Boise, Idaho, July 4.—President Charles Moyer and Secretary Haywood will probably be tomorrow's only witnesses in the Haywood trial. Both Moyer and Haywood have insisted on taking the stand, Moyer against the advice of his counsel, because he must subsequently face trial on the same charge. The case is expected to go to the jury the later part of next week.

VESTED INTERESTS

Discussed by Vice-President Fairbanks in His Fourth of July Speech at Fergus Falls

Fergus Falls, Minn., July 4.—In his Fourth of July oration here, today Vice President Fairbanks discussed vested interests. He said that the rapid growth of commerce had led to abuses restrictive of free competition and fair play; that the government had endeavored by legal enactment to establish fair play, without hampering legitimate enterprise. He continued, "If the laws already enacted shall prove to be inadequate, we shall not hesitate to strengthen them so that they may put an end to those practices in trade and commerce which are inimical to the best interests of the whole people and unjust to those who are not their beneficiaries."

UNKNOWN MAN JUMPS FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE

New York, July 4.—An unknown man committed suicide, early today, by jumping from Brooklyn bridge. His body turned over and over and disappeared when it struck the water. The body has not been recovered.

RIOT OCCURS AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

Kentucky and South Carolina Soldiers Clash With Guards When They Attempt to Take Charge of Shows on the War Path.

Several Men were Hurt, One has His Skull Cracked and the Officers are Arrested and Locked up—Sabers and Rocks were the Weapons Used—Rocks were Hurlled in to the Enclosure Where the Guards Made a Stand.

Norfolk, Va., July 4.—Five hundred soldiers, members of the Second South Carolina and First Kentucky regiments in camp at Jamestown exposition grounds last night ran amuck there, interfering with concessionaires, attempted to take possession of several shows on "The Warpath," and when the Powhattan guards intervened, a riot followed, several men being injured.

The injured include: Joseph Brasher Co., G., Kentucky regiment, probable fracture of skull, from blow with blackjack; Powhattan Guard Preas, elbow cut, fingers of right hand dislocated and face beaten; Capt. Carpenter of Powhattan guard, struck on the breast with a stone; Adjutant Garwood, Guard Kennedy, and several others suffered slight wounds.

Earlier in the night some of the soldiers, who had been drinking, became disorderly and were repeatedly cautioned by the guards. Later, when their number had increased to about 300, they threw aside all constraint and proceeded to do "The Warpath," ignoring doorkeepers, declining to pay admission fees and refusing to leave the buildings when ordered out.

The Temple of Mirth, Beauty show and Streets of Cairo were the principal sufferers. At the last named place, about fifteen Powhattan guards attempted to restore order, but were forced to use their sabres to beat the men back. Captain Carpenter and adjutant Garwood at the head of the

guards succeeded in ejecting the men but the soldiers soon returned. Their number had been increased to 500. They again attempted to take charge of the shows, refusing to be disciplined.

C. C. Hastings, of Co. H, Kentucky and J. Thompson, of Co. D, South Carolina, were arrested as the ringleaders of the rioting. The arrests caused a demonstration, and with drawn sabers the guards were forced to fight their way through the massed soldiers to the guard camp. They kept their prisoners, despite efforts of the soldiers to rescue them. Behind the wire fence of the camp the guards made a stand against the crowd.

The soldiers hurled rocks into the enclosure, Capt. Carpenter and Adjutant Garwood were struck. Guard Preas, who saw the man who threw the rock that hit Carpenter, arrested the assailant, whose infuriated friends immediately attacked Preas, beat him and rescued his prisoner. The rescue was not effected, however, until after the prisoner, Brasher, had been black-jacked by the guard.

Brasher was placed in a rolling chair and sent to the exposition hospital. He was later arrested there by the Powhattan guards, but could not be removed owing to his condition.

The guards were later reinforced by detachments of soldiers from the camp and order was restored.

OFF AGAIN; ON AGAIN; GONE AGAIN

John D. Rockefeller Disappears After Having Been Served with Judge Landis' Summons—Prentice Says He Went to New York but no One has Seen Him.

New York, July 4.—John D. Rockefeller has disappeared again. Served yesterday afternoon, with a summons to tell Federal Judge Landis, of Chicago, what he knows of the Standard Oil company's financial condition, he is due in the Illinois metropolis, Saturday.

E. Parmelee Prentice, Rockefeller's son-in-law sent word to waiting newspaper men this morning that Rockefeller left Taconic Farm Villa, yesterday afternoon, for New York. Nobody saw him go, however, and little doubt exists that

the Oil King will really remain with the Prentices until this afternoon and then take the Chicago Limited.

Deputy Marshal Frink is jubilant over his success in serving Rockefeller with Judge Landis' subpoena. He says he never expected to do it. "When Prentice turned deputy marshal Ruhl and myself back from his house," says Frink, "I practically gave up hope. I figured that one more attempt wouldn't hurt any, so after Ruhl left, I made a quick drive back to the Prentice farm, reaching the porch unobserved by a dash through shrubbery. I saw Prentice and Rockefeller and served the summons in a hurry."

SULTAN'S OFFICER CAPTURED BY RAISULA

Former British Officer Sir Harry MacLean Goes to Negotiate with the Noted Bandit and is Carried off to the Mountains—Great Britain may Get Into the Mix-up.

Tangier, Morocco, July 4.—Kaid General Sir Harry MacLean, commander of the sultan's bodyguard, has been made a prisoner by Raisuli, the bandit chief. General MacLean was negotiating with Raisuli regarding the latter's pardon when he was made prisoner.

Gen. MacLean is a former officer of the British army, and is descended from an old Scotch family. All his influence with the sultan has been exercised in the interests of civilization and humanity, and he is respected by all, even the most fanatical of the foreigner-hating Moors.

Raisuli says he will hold Gen. MacLean until he is granted these terms for his surrender. The reconstruction of his house at Zimat; the payment of an indemnity of \$200,000; his reappointment as governor of Tangier and of Fais, and

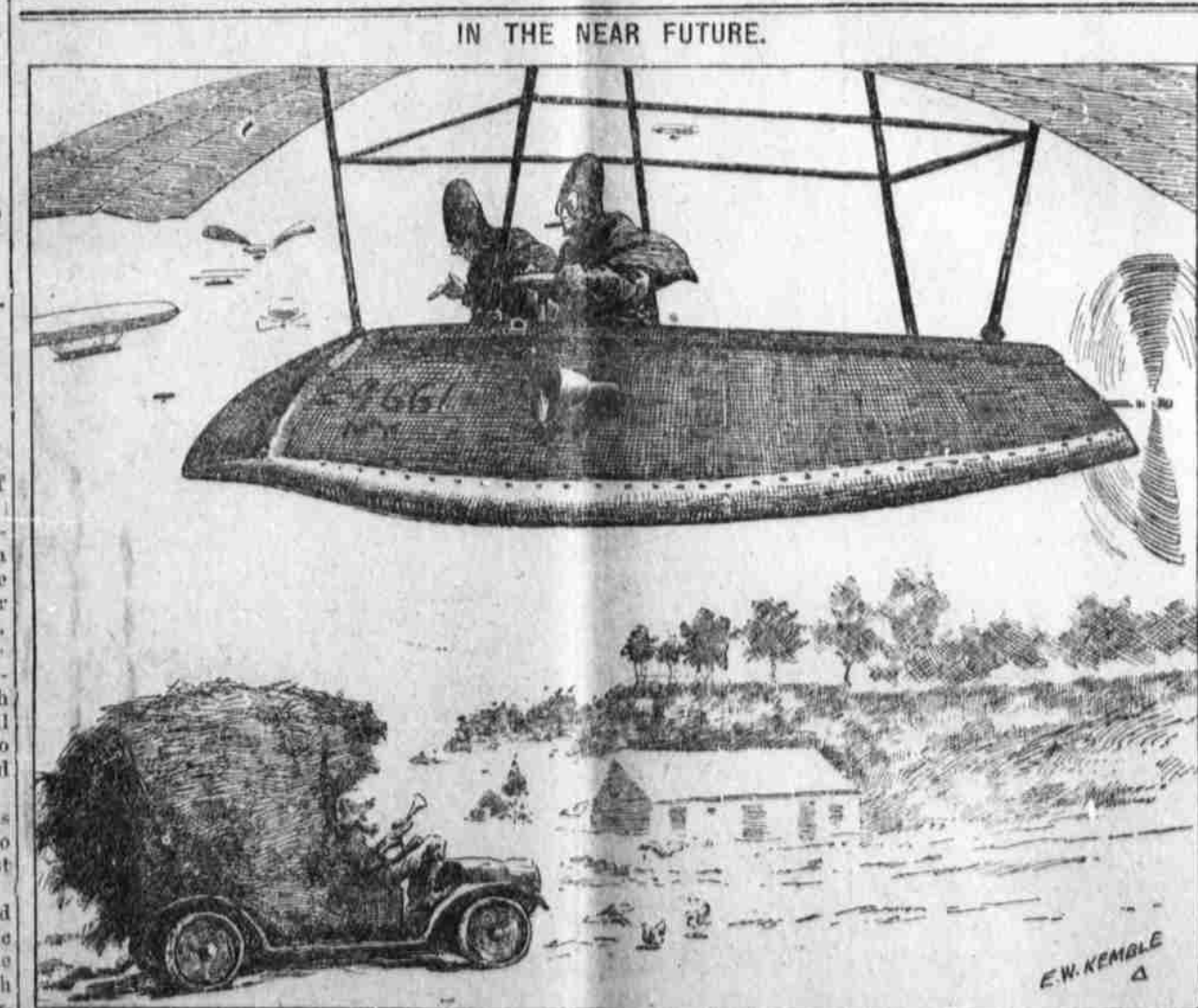
his appointment as commander of police.

The sultan is launching a punitive expedition against the Adjera tribe of this vicinity, owing to the fact that they have not paid their tribute to his majesty's collectors.

General MacLean is now at Ellemes, in the heart of a wild mountain district, three days' march from Tangier. He is being well treated and has been allowed to write to the British minister and send for his baggage.

The capture of the general was planned carefully. He went out to the rendezvous with Raisuli against the advice of his companions.

The incident is being discussed with deep interest in diplomatic circles here and the action of the British authorities is awaited with considerable anxiety, as it is recognized that the affair may entail the gravest consequences.



The Chap Above: "Just to think of it! We used to ride in those things once."

—Kemble in Collier's.

COLOMBIA AND PANAMA COMING TO AGREEMENT

Taft Takes up a Few Hours of His Vacation Time to Patch up the Differences Between the Two Central American Republics.

New York, July 4.—The long standing differences between the republics of Colombia and Panama and the United States are nearing a solution. Secretary of War William H. Taft stopped over in New York for a few hours yesterday to act as mediator between the representatives of the smaller republics, with the result, it is believed, that the conclusion of a formal treaty between them is a matter of only a short time.

At the Hotel Manhattan with Secretary Taft were Senor Errique Cortes, minister to the United States from Colombia, and Nelson Cromwell, legal adviser of the government of Panama. After the conference none of those present would discuss their conversations.

"All that can be said," said Mr. Cromwell, "is that the conference was highly satisfactory. This is no time to go into details, but I am happy to say that as a result of today's meeting the three countries—the countries which are most closely connected with

the construction of the Panama canal, are nearer a perfect understanding than they have ever been."

In declining to discuss today's conference, Secretary Taft said: "You know Panama and Colombia are not on speaking terms in a diplomatic sense. As I am interested in seeing all such disagreements smoothed out, I did what I could to push forward the god work."

"Our time was so short that little was accomplished, but, although we did not have time to discuss details, some progress was made. The discussion was friendly in every way."

"In this matter Colombia bows to the inevitable. Panama has been recognized as an independent nation by the United States. Colombia is waiting only for certain details to be arranged before she recognizes Panama. These details have to do principally with the matters of boundary and the amount Panama is to pay toward the expenses of the general government. I have no doubt these matters will be settled and Panama recognized by Colombia."